

WIVES, MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS

Protest at Peace Congress.
Against Continuance of Wars
Among Civilized Peoples.

JAMESTOWN NAVAL DISPLAY.

One Speaker Says It May Work Harm
—Our Land Falling Behind in
Industrial Harmony.

New York, April 16.—The protest of mothers, wives and daughters against a continuance of wars among civilized peoples was uttered today at the fourth session of the first international arbitration and peace congress in Carnegie hall, presided over by Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer of Providence, R. I. The big hall was crowded with women gathered from many sections of the country, all wearing the white badges of delegates.

Following the morning session, at which "The Relation of Women to the Peace Movement" was discussed, there were two sessions this afternoon. The first, at the Hotel Astor, devoted to the "Commercial and Industrial Aspects of the Peace Movement," and at Carnegie hall, devoted to young people.

M. M. Marks, president of the National Association of Clothiers, presided at the Hotel Astor meeting, while at Carnegie hall, William H. Maxwell, superintendent of the public schools of New York, was in charge.

One of the notable addresses delivered at the women's meeting was that of Miss Mary F. Woolley, who declared that the naval and military display, to be made at the forthcoming Jamestown exposition, might work much harm in the minds of the susceptible youth of the country.

MARY F. WOOLLEY.

"Imitation enters into the very fastness of character," she declared, "and the ideals held before the child determine to a great extent what the man will be. If we really wish to develop the spirit of mercy, rather than that of cruelty, to exalt reason more than violence, why not depict the enticing splendors of peace instead of the enticing splendors of war?"

Miss Jane Addams, head of Hull House, Chicago, received a hearty welcome. She spoke of "new ideals of peace," and dwelt upon the part that women may play in bringing about a Christian union among nations.

Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston spoke on "The History of the Peace Movement."

Mrs. Ellen M. Hendon, former president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, discussed "The Home and the Economic Waste of War."

MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan, president of the Consumers' League of New York City, took for a topic "Industry and Its Relations to Peace."

Mrs. Nathan said that we may feel to have at last begun to enter upon a new era, prophesied by Jane Addams in her new book, "The Newer Ideals of Peace," the triumph of industrialism over militarism. She continued:

"War is becoming too business-like for a business generation. It costs too much, not only to the conqueror, but to the conquered. In killing his enemies, he destroys, at least in part, the sources of his own wealth. Hence the necessities of industry work eternally for peace."

"Realizing that we have thus reached a point far beyond tribal isolation and that we must in future realize our international commercial bonds, an international conference has been arranged to be held next July in Switzerland, to be attended by delegates from the various European countries, and statements relating to the different standards of production and distribution in different countries. The aim is eventually to establish an international standard of ethics of labor."

The feeling of universal brotherhood has been aided by this movement—aided more than perhaps most of us realize. Indeed, the women of the world, of the fact that, largely through their efforts, this consumers' league movement has been organized and fostered.

Do it Now! Don't Wait
Until It's Too Late!

KEEP your body clean!
Most people are very neat and clean in their outward appearance, but how about the inside?

Are you clean inside?
And if not, how can you face the world with clean thoughts, clear intelligence, a fair, just, bright mind and get your full share of capacity for work and enjoyment?

Neglect of exercise, rich over-feeding and carelessness about stools, often leave the delicate internal mechanism in a nasty mess.

The small intestine is compelled to absorb the poison of decaying matter instead of wholesome nourishment.

The liver gets inactive; the bile doesn't "work off"; the eyes get yellow; the skin gets dead like putty and pale like dough, disfigured with boils, pimples, blackheads and liver-spots.

There's only one solution to the problem: Keep clean inside all the time. That's the answer.

If you can not diet, or keep your mechanism going by proper exercise, take Cascarets, the sweet, fragrant, harmless little vegetable tablets, that "act like exercise" on your bowels, and gently but powerfully clean out and disinfect the whole digestive canal.

A Cascaret every night before going to bed will "work while you sleep" and make you "feel fine in the morning."

If you have been neglecting yourself for some time, take a Cascaret night and morning and break up the "constipated habit" without acquiring a "cathartic habit."

Cascarets are sold by all druggists, 10c, 25c and 50c. The 10c size trial box is a neat fit for the vest pocket or lady's purse. Be sure to get the genuine with the "long-tailed C" on the box and the letters "CCC" on each tablet. They are never sold in bulk.

For Backache, Rheumatism and the Kidneys and Bladder Sold by Z.C.M.I. Drug Dept., 119-4 Main

Boon Ain't

The Best Scouring Soap Made

A Scouring Soap
A Metal Polish
A Glass Cleaner

"Although women are rarely given a voice in the matter of deciding whether war shall be proclaimed or not, the maintenance of the family falls largely upon the woman in times of war. Women suffer in war as well as in peace, for that matter, from the reduction in wages and the increased taxes due to the cost of armaments."

"From 1877 to 1904 the United States spent \$307,000,000 for military purposes. An expenditure of \$300,000,000 is now considered normal, so great has been the increase during the last few years. Yet when a bill was recently passed by Congress providing for the investigation of conditions of industry under which women and children in our country work, the clause providing for an appropriation for the task was deleted."

"Hence it seems that our land has fallen behind in the advance toward industrial harmony and industrial prosperity and harmony are the mightiest forces making for perpetual peace. This country, which planned the first international peace congress, and which led the world in organized work for peace, has left to other hands the consummation of the work. Can we not return to our place in the forefront of the mighty struggle—a great war for peace?"

William Archer, dramatic critic of the London Tribune, was the last speaker at the women's meeting. He spoke of the "Flag of Peace—a Plea for the United States of Europe."

FROM JULIA WARD HOWE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was to have been one of the guests of honor, but who could not be present, sent a letter, in which she outlined her efforts toward peace. Mrs. Howe declared that women's colleges, and women's influence have had everything to do with the great advance which we see in the moral efficiency of our sex."

"Let us press ever forward in the light of new knowledge, of new experience. If we have rocked the cradle, let us have soothed the slumbers of mankind, let us be on hand at their great awakening, to make steadfast the peace of the world."

John Barrett, formerly minister to Colombia, spoke at the meeting at the Hotel Astor this afternoon, when the "commercial and industrial aspects of the peace movement" were considered.

Tonight's session of the Peace congress was devoted to the universities and their work in the way of bringing about world peace.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia university, who presided, said the universities were foremost as representatives of the highest ideals, including peace.

Dr. John Rhyas of Jesus College, Oxford university, told of the great impetus to international fellowship supplied by the Rhodes scholarships, many of which are held by Americans.

Rev. E. S. Roberts, vice chancellor of Cambridge university, urged the clergy to raise its voice in behalf of peace. One day in each year he declared should be set apart for this purpose by the ministers of both continents.

Dr. Felix Adler of New York said university men were under bonds to stand for sober second thought at times of general excitement. His address was made the occasion for an announcement by Dr. Butler that Dr. Adler had been appointed by Theodore Roosevelt professor in the University of Berlin for 1908-9.

PUBLICITY IS
A CRYING NEED

Should be National Law on Subject Requiring Publication of Political Contributions.

THE BOOKS SHOULD BE OPEN.

Perry Belmont Points Out What Has Been Done in New York—Gompers Shows Up the Corporations.

New York, April 16.—The adoption of an effective national publicity law, which would require the publication of the contributions to national and congressional committees, as well as the expenditures of these committees, was the question discussed today at a meeting of the National Publicity Law organization at the Victoria hotel. Perry Belmont, the president of the association, was the chairman, and the guests included William J. Bryan and Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Many states were represented by the members who were present. Among them was former Senator William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Alexander Thompson, member of the national Democratic committee from Connecticut; W. H. Martin, national Democratic committeeman from Arkansas; George Fred Williams and Josiah Quincy of Boston; John Brisbane Walker and Abraham Strauss of New York, and John W. Tomlinson of Alabama.

Mr. Belmont, after pointing out that the publicity law of the state of New York was brought about by the combined efforts of organized labor, Democrats and Republicans, and that this law already had proved beneficial, urged united effort to secure a national law. The bill before the last Congress compelling a publication of contributions and expenditures had been energetically supported by the minority members of the committee having the measure in charge, but the bill eventually reported was so drastic that it was almost impossible of enactment. In Mr. Belmont's opinion, the bill failed because it interfered too much with states' rights, an interference which the Democrats could not cordially support. Mr. Belmont made an appeal for a practical law that would be in operation in the national elections of next year.

William J. Bryan was introduced as a man who had given powerful aid to the publicity movement. In a brief talk Mr. Bryan told what he thought the national publicity law should be. He said that all contributions above the minimum should be made public before the elections, both by the committee receiving them and by the person or corporation making them. Failure to comply with this should be punished as a penal offense. The movement, he declared, should be honest, but he declared there could be no honest politics when any interest could purchase before election a promise that certain things shall be done after election, and when this promise is concealed from the voters. Mr. Bryan said the evil of campaign contributions was not confined to any one party, and quoted evidence given before congressional committees to prove this statement. Ten days in advance of the election, he said, a supplemental statement should be filed giving the contributions up to that time, and it should be made unlawful to receive any contributions after it was too late to publish them.

Samuel Gompers, who spoke next, said the corporations made their campaign contributions for specific purposes and a continuation of that policy meant continued corporate domination of the parties.

The meeting was thrown into considerable excitement by a resolution offered by Alexander Group of Connecticut, which called upon the chairmen and secretaries of the Republican and Democratic committees of the last national campaign to make public all their receipts and expenditures of the campaign. Mr. Group quoted from a newspaper dispatch stating that President Roosevelt wanted the campaign books opened in the next campaign.

"I think the public wants the books of the last campaign opened," exclaimed Mr. Group, who added that in 1904 the president indignantly denied that large sums of money had been contributed to the Republican campaign fund.

At this moment Senator Chandler interrupted Mr. Group. "I think you are doing the president an injustice. I wish to appear as his defender in this respect."

Mr. Chandler explained that what the president had denied was that contributions had been made upon the strength of promises to do something. "I accept the correction," said Mr. Group. "Certainly you knew differently. He should not have deceived the president. The president claims he was in utter ignorance of what the national committee knew about."

Group's resolution at first included the national committee only, but at a suggestion that this would be a partisan movement, he changed it to take in the Democratic committee.

Mr. Group wanted the resolution adopted immediately, but the executive committee held to the understanding that it should make a report at some future meeting of the association. The meeting then adjourned.

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SKIN DISEASE IN JAPAN

Orientalers are Now Looking to America for the Cure

Remarkable Letters from Hawaii, India and Japan

Recent investigation by science indicates that eczema and psoriasis so prevalent in Europe and America are diseases of Oriental origin. They exist in modified form in Japan, China, India and elsewhere. Throughout the Orient all kinds of skin troubles are classed with leprosy and are believed incurable. Only recently a remarkable event has happened.

A skin specialist in Chicago, having discovered the eczema germ and the true cause and cure of skin trouble, found the preparation that removed all kinds of skin diseases. The prescription is now being widely used in the United States, curing the skin through the skin by external application.

The prescription was introduced into Japan by an American citizen traveling there. Now without any solicitation, orders both wholesale and retail are pouring into Chicago from Oriental quarters asking for more of the remedy as put up in Chicago. Here are just a few of the letters, recently received from Japan, Hawaii and India:

D. D. D. Co., Chicago. Jan. 18, 1907. I suffered two years with eczema on the face. Some time ago I purchased from you through my passage through your country your eczema prescription was given by a friend who cured me perfectly within a few weeks. Now as I am soon returning to Japan, I shall send you a bottle of the remedy to let me have another bottle so as to introduce your splendid prescription to the poor sufferers there.

I very much advise you to introduce your prescription all over the East, as many such cases exist in these regions. I enclose a list of reliable firms in Japan and China that could handle your remedy.

I hope that you will be able to send the medicine up to the 15th of March to Paris, as I have to catch my steamer some few days later.

T. ELKED (from Tokyo). 15 Lt. Leinhardt, St. Louis, Mo.

D. D. D. Co., Chicago. Jan. 6, 1907. I have been suffering from eczema for many years. I have tried many remedies, but none have cured me. I have heard of your eczema prescription and I have ordered a bottle of it. I will let you know how it goes.

D. D. D. Co., Chicago. Jan. 25, 1907. I enclose letter from a friend in India who has been suffering from eczema for many years. I have heard of your eczema prescription and I have ordered a bottle of it. I will let you know how it goes.

D. D. D. Co., Chicago. Jan. 25, 1907. I enclose letter from a friend in India who has been suffering from eczema for many years. I have heard of your eczema prescription and I have ordered a bottle of it. I will let you know how it goes.

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SOUTH FOR BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT

Rep. Ollie James of Kentucky
Says That All Dixie Wants
Him to Lead Next Fight.

SPEECH BY GREAT COMMONER

At Some Time in Future Will Decide
What His Place in the Next
Campaign is to Be.

New York, April 16.—With William J. Bryan as the chief attraction, the Democracy of Brooklyn tonight, in observance of the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson, engaged in an enthusiastic demonstration. The function was the annual dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic club. Mr. Bryan gave a short discourse, taking for his subject "Thomas Jefferson."

Besides Mr. Bryan the speakers included Edward M. Shepard of New York, George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, former Gov. J. Horne Tyler of Virginia, Gov. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, Augustus Thomas, the playwright, and Congressman Ollie James of Kentucky.

Mr. Shepard praised Mr. Bryan, whom he welcomed with the words that the Brooklyn Democratic club "declared its strong and loyal hope that Mr. Bryan would lead the party in 1908."

Mr. Williams, discussing government ownership of railroads, said: "I see no escape from the conclusion that if government ownership is right it should be adopted now. If regulation is wrong, it should not be attempted at all. Mr. Williams believed, however, that regulation was not right, not possible, and not expedient."

Gov. Tyler of Virginia said the people of the south are practically satisfied with Mr. Bryan and that the mention of his name is as potent in fanning a magic spell of enthusiasm as it was in '96.

A message from the southern Democracy was delivered by Representative Ollie James of Kentucky, who hailed Mr. Bryan as one of the pioneers of the Democratic party, and added:

"The southern Democracy tonight gathers about William J. Bryan. The Democracy of all Dixie proclaims that it wants Bryan to lead in the next great fight."

Gov. Warfield of Maryland said the Democrats of that section continued to support Bryan and that the south was for Bryan for the next presidential nomination.

It was midnight before Mr. Bryan began his address. He said his sole desire was that the Democratic party should enter the next campaign with the strongest Democratic strength it could find in order to bring out a triumphant vote. It was not necessary for him, he thought, to be a candidate for any office, as there was too much for him to do in private life, provided he could get his ideas into operation.

"When I see so many Democratic principles put in operation by a Republican president," he said, "I can imagine what a report at some future meeting of the association. The meeting then adjourned."

ministered fairly, and that no honest manufacturer need fear the department will "take snap judgment" of him or harass him in any way.

Baby won't suffer five minutes with cramp if you apply Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil at once. It acts like magic.

FLOODS SUBSIDING.

Prevailing Cool Spell Retards Melting Of Snow in the Hills.